

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5610. — VOL. XXXVII.

BIRTHS.

At Sutton Forest, on Sunday, 26th ultim., Mrs. F. J. Payne, of a daughter, at her residence, Worcester-Wharf, on Tuesday, 28th April, Mr. Weston Thomas, of a daughter.

On the 30th April, at the residence of the Chief Justice, Hyde Park, Lady Stephen, of a daughter.

On 30th April, at her residence, George-street, Mrs. Vulli, of a son.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the Belgrave Wharf, foot of Elizabeth-street.

WATERVIEW DRY WHARF, BALMIN.—The house from the Docks and half-tours from the Wharf, calling at Lookout Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

PIAGRAMMA STEAMERS.—These swift and comfortable steam-vessels ply throughout the day between Parramatta and Sydney (calling at the various wharves on the river) to land and receive passengers, starting from Parramatta at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m., and returning at 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 10 p.m. Fare to and from Parramatta, 9d. 6d. and 1s. 6d. steamer, without any charge for omnibus conveyance.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. and 2 o'clock, and from Manly, noon and 5 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay each trip.

Fares, 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.

PIAGRAMMA TRIP TO WINDSOR, up the Hawkesbury River. The river steamer **PLANTER**, W. A. POKLEY, master, will leave the Planters Wharf, or Windsor on **MONDAY**, the 5th instant, at 8 a.m., punctually arriving at Windsor the same evening. This is an opportunity which should not be lost sight of by parties desirous of seeing one of the most beautiful rivers of the FOLLY.

Fares, exclusive of provisions, 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The **KIANA S. N.** Co.'s steamer **KIAMA** leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Elizabeth-street, for Kiama, every **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY** EVENING, at 11 a.m. and **THURSDAY**, at 11 o'clock p.m.

All freights must be paid in Sydney.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamer **WILLIAMS**, Captain G. BARNES, for Morpeth THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

THIRLOUFT P. DYE, Manager, H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, May 1st, 1856.

CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TO CLARENCE TOWN, Williams River, by the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's steamship.

THE HUNTER, mail steamer **HUNTER**, Captain PETHEY, will receive goods for the above place on **SATURDAY**, the 3rd May. Intending shippers are requested to send down their goods as early on that day as possible.

THIRLOUFT P. DYE, manager, H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, May 1st, 1856.

TEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN and WILLIAMS RIVER DIRECT.—The Directors of the A. S. N. Company, with a view to afford increased accommodation to shippers, will open a line of steamers, Clarence Town, and Williams River districts, having arranged that a steamer, **WILLIAM METZGER**, will be despatched from San Francisco, on about the 10th of May. This magnificent clipper-steamer, having just performed an uninterrupted voyage of 100 days, San Francisco to May, when arrived, will be put into commission for the Board of Directors, and will be despatched to the **WILLIAM METZGER**, and the officers of the 11th Regiment, the military band will perform during her stay.

FOH TAHITI direct.—The steamer **COLINA** will sail on the 10th proxim., and have room for a few tons of freight.

Apply to **MONTFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.**

FOH TAHITI direct.—The steamer **EMILY QUAY**, will sail for the above destination on the 10th proxim.

For freight or passage apply to Captain **WILLIAM METZGER**, on board, or to **WILKINSON, BROTHERS**, and CO., Waller's Wharf.

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THE SACRIFICE OF KARS.

A REMARKABLE book has just issued from the Press, viz.—"A Narrative of the Siege of Kars, Recounting the Six Months' Resistance of the Turkish Garrison, under General Williams," from the pen of Dr. Humphry Sandwith, Chief of the Medical Staff—of which *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of the 2nd of February, gives the following spirited resume:—

The story of Kars is now before us. Dr. Sandwith has come like the messenger of the Greek drama to recount his tale of subversive destiny with the accurate fidelity of an eye witness and a sufferer. He is the sole visible relic of a painful catastrophe, and we catch eagerly at the tidings he brings us. He was one of the defenders of the beleaguered fortress, its defender possibly in more sense than one, but in respect of want, exhaustion, and disease he was its chief citadel and its very last bulwark. In the blockaded city endurance means the breach, while famine and despair press up the glacis. The battle is fought with a drooping pulse, and the contest is determined by a silent agony. In this extremity Dr. Sandwith strove, under his military chieftain, to the last, and he is now here to tell us how they braved the chilling onset, and how sorely the invisible battle went against them.

With the pictures of Kars we are tolerably familiar. That noble panorama, with its crown of mountains and its scarred precipices, is converted in Dr. Sandwith's book into a compact plan, in which we recognise all the positions of any sanguinary repute. Its resources and deficiencies previous to its memorable siege are detailed in the preliminary portion of the work, and the preludes of the final catastrophe in the operations of preceding years are again brought before us with a fascinating distinctness. We are enlightened as to the shameful incompetency of the Pachas who wasted the strength of its natural defenders, and who shamefully made a private spoil out of their peril. Ahmed Pacha, who incurred defeat at Akiski, by disobedience to the orders of his commander, supplanted that officer by a mercenary and corrupt agent. Of the army then entrusted to his care it was his first business to recover the sums he had expended in bribes at Constantinople, and his next to make his fortune out of the sufferings of his soldiers. The latter, deprived of food, clothing, and proper medical attendance perished in battalions, till 20,000 men had been sacrificed to his ghoul-like rapacity. His army was melting away like a snow-wreath, but still the muster-roll went to Constantinople for the pay, food, and appointments of the dead. Ahmed Pacha was at length recalled, and he retired so encumbered with gold and silver that one of his mules scattered its treasures over a precipice near Trebizonde, and he was unable to recover the superfluity of his plunder.

Zarif Mustapha Pacha, who had the usual antecedents of a handsome barbier's boy in Turkey, was appointed to succeed him, and under his auspices was fought the battle of Kurekdepe, of which our own column contained the vivid description of an eye-witness. That battle was mainly lost by the cowardice of the Turkish officers, including their fuddled chief, who was unwilling to adopt, or too timid to second, the wise dispositions of General Guyon, his subordinate. The result was the most shameful reverse of the whole war; an army of 40,000 men succumbed to less than 20,000, and their remains fled to Kars, some 18 miles, in one unbroken scene of disorder. This defeat was incurred on the 6th of August, 1854, and on the 24th of September following General Williams, accredited as British Commissioner, entered that city. Happily, he had been employed for years among the Turks, and he knew how to manage them. He was a man of business and of decision of character, and he put to rout at once the whole array of chibukkis, barbers, and other harpies, under whom the key of Turkey in Asia had been corruptly, as it were, tendered to its inveterate foe.

For example, he would request a review of a certain regiment, which was accordingly drawn up; the muster-roll was presented to him; 900 men were there in figures—he had the men counted, there were but 600. Thus the pay, rations, &c., of the 300 had gone to enrich the Colonel, while the Muskrat took his share, and the still higher authorities in Constantinople received a large per centage. *

"He called these corrupt officers to account; he told them of their villainy in plain language, and told them, moreover, that he was reporting their misdeeds to head-quarters. Further, he insisted on knowing the amount of rations issued, of forage consumed, and other details. He personally inspected the kitchens of the camp every morning, and examined the food of the troops. He regularly visited the hospitals, and did his utmost to learn how the patients were cared for. Lastly, at the approach of winter, he examined in detail every house assigned as winter-quarters, and chose the best of them in which to billet the soldiers.

"It would be impossible to particularise all that General Williams effected; more will appear in the course of this narrative. The Turkish authorities behaved precisely as might have been anticipated; they were guilty, and crouched; they listened to the General's suggestions, and at once acceded to them, trying of course to evade them in some underhand way; but they were generally checkmated by one who knew so well the Oriental character. Being all of them more or less implicated, they told tales of each other, and thus assisted, through various questionable motives, in exposing the vilest frauds."

"The virtues of the Turkish private soldiers shone forth wonderfully during all this campaign. They had been ill-treated and abandoned by their officers, plundered of their dues, wretchedly clothed and armed, and were many of them 24 months in arrear of pay; and yet the desertions were by no means so numerous as might have been anticipated. Their patient and long-suffering, their sobriety and subordination, were beyond all praise; in short, there were traits observable in them which would mark them out as amongst the best troops in Europe had they fought under better auspices."

So far back as the early part of 1855 the state of the army at Kars filled all who were acquainted with it with the darkest forebodings. The central government appeared to have forgotten its existence. The soldiers were upwards of two years in arrears of pay. They were in tatters, suffering from scurvy, mutinous and disorganized. Desertions had become so numerous, that the province of Sivas alone contained 10,000 men who had left their colours. At the same time it was known that the Russians, under Mouravieff, were making the most formidable preparations for an offensive campaign. General Williams was nevertheless obliged for a time to absent himself to complete other arrangements which it was necessary to make at Erzeroum, while his gallant lieutenants exerted themselves to the utmost against odds and discouragements. Captain Teesdale worked incessantly to secure the well-being of the troops at Kars. He was also,

with Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson, engaged in fortifying that city, to which General Williams eventually returned. The latter made an effective appeal to the Christian population there:—

"With regard to the Mussulmans, he knew they were men of courage, and ready to fight to the last. 'But,' he added, 'turning to the Christians, we look to you also. The time has come when you may shake off your thralldom, and take your place as free citizens; for the Sultan has granted you privileges, and declared all his subjects equal in the eye of the law. You will fight, then, for us; take your spades, and come and dig with us at the batteries; we will welcome you as brothers.' On hearing these strange and soul-stirring words, the Archbishop started up and exclaimed, 'Oh! English Pacha, we are your sacrifice. We will work, dig, fight, and die for you; since we are no longer dogs, no longer Giaours, but, though Christians, fellow-citizens, and freemen.'

The next morning the Turks were astonished at the crowd of Christians assembled with spade and mattock, and still more at the goodwill with which they worked, and the endurance with which they continued their labours. During this time I often heard Turks remark that Williams Pacha worked as no Pacha ever worked before. They admired him extravagantly, but could not understand him. Was he not a Pacha? Was he not therefore rich; had by rank and wealth entitled to place, decorations, and everything else? Why, then, should he work like a hamman—a common porter? This was incomprehensible."

In sun, rain, and snow, General Williams worked incessantly at his fortifications; but this was his easiest task. He required horses for the conveyance of prisoners, and the horses came, but the money allowed for barley on the road had been pocketed surreptitiously, and when these poor animals were most needed they were useless staggering skeletons. Ultimately, he had to become guarantee himself for baggage animals, upon which he obtained a sufficiency and of a better sort. He himself took into his own hands the whole commissariat, and the writer says had he not done so "Kars must have fallen from famine in a week." Dr. Sandwith was appointed at the instance of General Williams in February, 1855, Inspector of the Hospitals, and with resources shamefully limited by the rapacity of the purveyors at Constantinople, it was nevertheless to General Williams' determination in matters of hygiene that he owed in a great measure his own remarkable successes. "We never had (he says) an epidemic of typhus, nor did that enemy of surgery, hospital gangrene, ever appear, neither in that outpost of civilisation had we ever, until the last three days, a single patient without a bed." These are Dr. Sandwith's "distinguished services in the field," and the splendid trophies he obtained even from the valley of death.

The first extract which we have from his diary is dated June 1, and tells of the Russian preparations at Gunni. It tells also of the high spirits in which our English officers on the march to meet their formidable enemy. Nevertheless, there came bad news on their way to Kars. "It is said that Schamyl is dead," and Mahmud Effendi reports that Kars can never stand against the force which can now be brought against it, and that as the enemy's cavalry must be at least 10,000, retreat was not possible." As for their own cavalry, it was soon ascertained that they might possibly be used for outpost duty, but the idea of their ever being brought to a charge was ridiculous. But "we have a greater evil to dread something more imminent still—low it be spoken," says a well-informed friend. "I dare scarcely whisper the secret into your ear; we have but three days' ammunition. If Mouravieff advances by approaches, and we fire liberally, in three days we shall be disarmed."

"God is great," was the answer of the writer; "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The Turkish regular army amounts to about 15,000 men, "who as yet have only seen defeat" and defeat at the hands of antagonists greatly inferior in numbers. In the meantime the enemy are reported within five leagues, their numbers not much less than 40,000, and amply provided with means of transport. "A distinguished citizen" calls on the General, or "Vassif Pacha," as he is now designated, and offers him volunteers on the part of the townsmen, with a prospective crop of "scores of Giaours' heads." The decapitating propensity is, of course, rebuked, but he and his fellows are applauded and organised. Thus the Russians come in sight:—

"Monday, June 11.—We are all in the saddle about half-past 3 a.m., and ride round the works. The troops are certainly full of enthusiasm, and Williams Pacha, or Ingles Pacha, is already a great favourite. They see him everywhere. He is with the sentries at the moment point the morning has dawned; anon he is tasting the soldiers' soup, or examining the bread, and, if anything is wrong here, his wrath is terrible. His eyes are everywhere, and he himself ubiquitous. Each soldier feels that he is something more than a neglected part of a rusty machine. He knows he is cared for and encouraged, and he is confident of being well led. Nor must I omit to say that the Muskrat, Vassif Pacha, though unskilled to war's alarms, behaves well, and is only too anxious to follow the advice of General Williams; but the two most gallant leaders among the Moles are Ismail Pacha (General Kmetty), and Hussain Pacha, a Circassian, both of whom would do honour to any army. While seated with the Muskrat, begging him to grant some more supplies for the hospital, a trooper enters the tent out of breath from hard riding. He salutes, and announces that Giaours are advancing, and are already within three hours of Kars. I gallop off to tell the general the news."

The next feats are the hanging of a spy or two, the cutting of some barley in the teeth of the enemy, and the surrenders of their cavalry arm, from inability to maintain it. The best mounted horsemen cut their way out. The horses of the remainder are judiciously taken "to a distance from the encampment," and there have their throats cut. Desertions are now on the increase. 40 men have deserted in a body on the north of the city. Famine is drawing its second parallel: but the news arrives that Omar Pacha will land near Batoum, and a concealed depot of corn is discovered: a few days later, in the midst of privations, the garrison hear the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

"At twelve o'clock all our troops are paraded, and the good news is read to them; they citizens rally out with their guns, and keep up a constant fusillade.

"A grand salute is fired from the Castle; but no sooner is the first gun discharged than a regiment of Russian cavalry, with two batteries of artillery, approach the Hafiz Pacha fort on the plain, halt at about 2000 yards, and fire rapidly; at first this strange sort of attack was inexplicable, until the General said the enemy's intention was clear enough—he wished to disguise the salute from his own troops, and give it the appearance of a cannonade."

September 25th cholera appears, and September 27th cholera increases. There are 42 cases of this disease now in hospital. On September 28th Mouravieff is expected to raise the siege, but on the 29th comes that grand combined attack of the which rang throughout Europe. Of course Dr. Sandwith has a full description of this busy incident. Two or three days afterwards he is able to say, "We have buried 6300 Russians." God knows what else he did, for we can imagine that at that date his time was fully occupied. He has leisure, however, to make a note worthy of the old heroic times. "Some pious Mussulmans of Kars declare they saw a sacred band of 10,000 men, all clothed in green, the prophet's colour, fighting with our troops. Those heavenly warriors disappeared when the Russians retreated." Thus Mahomet appeared on the Orontes to overthrow Comor Royer; thus Castor and Pollux fought at Lake Regulus; Epizelus beseized such phantoms at Marathon, and the Christian cavaliers of Spain fighting against the Moles had a similar help from the arm of Santiago. A still more singular fact, which we credit on Dr. Sandwith's testimony, was the temporary disappearance of the cholera. "Yesterday and to-day the cholera has ceased—

announcements with reference to their scanty stock of ammunition. Some Lezistan riflemen have come into the city, an uncertain kind of aid, while the civil governor of Kars is plotting against 'Veelians Pacha.' The latter calls a military council, sends for the governor, and, before the superior officers, tells him that he knows all, giving his opinion "pretty strongly" as to his (the Pacha's) worth in that garrison, and recommending him to be on his good behaviour for the future. The Pacha is frightened and confused, "and, after stammering out a few lies, he disappears." The enemy captures posts and intercepts supplies. On the 26th of June he makes another demonstration; some Bashis Basouks come in, but the enemy's blockade draws closer and closer:—

"The General and Colonel Lake are incessantly working at the intrenchments. They now survey the hills on the west of Kars, beyond Veli Pacha tabia, or Fort Lake, which I have described, and they determine to strengthen these by breastworks and redoubts. The soldiers were set to work with right good will under the direction of Miralai Bay, as Colonel Lake is called. General Williams pays no less attention to every detail of the camp; sanitary measures, as well as defensive, occupy his attention; he makes a desperate attempt to clear the city of many useless mouths belonging to women and children, but only very partially succeeds in his object, since he encounters the stern resistance of a whole armed population, who, though willing enough to fight, are in no wise disposed either to part with their families or to accompany them out of the city. We are now woefully in the dark as to the enemy's movements; we have no trustworthy spies whatever. The few peasants who bring us information are more than suspected, while the Armenians of the country are devoted to the enemy's interests."

On the 3rd and 4th of July some manoeuvres are attempted, but the writer is convinced that the General is determined "to fight with the spade, since any military manoeuvre with our troops always ends in a muddle." Then come night alarms and the desertion to the garrison of a colonel of Russian irregulars, whom, to distinguish him from his great namesake, they call the *Muscovite* Omar Pacha. On the 13th and 14th of July there are further "demonstrations." On the 15th there is a "cordon of Cossacks all round us, and a single horseman runs great risk in passing it." On the 17th, "a most dismal discovery is made." "We have no barley," the keeper of the stores, Salih Aghe, having played false. The men are put upon two-fifths rations of bread, &c., but "we still have provisions to last until the end of August." In short, famine has just drawn its first parallel.

On July 29th the Laz are insubordinate, for the reason that they are hungry, but they are put in better humour by the sacrifice of a few oxen. The health of the troops continues satisfactory. On August 4 some skirmishing of outposts. On August 6 a demonstration of the Russians in the direction of Erzeroum. On the following day another attack on Kars during Mouravieff's absence. On August 8 a desponding estimate of the sufficiency of "our provisions."

"Every one felt these effects weigh heavily on his mind, and all looked to the General, to the 'Inglese Pacha,' for encouragement. No sign of despondency clouded that honest face; his 'Good morning' salutation was as cheerful as on the morrow of our first little victory. He was thin certainly—he could not well be thinner; but no wonder, for he never seemed to sleep. Long are daylight broke he was with the sentries of Tahmasp, the point nearest the Russian camp, and his glass learned every movement; then he was by the side of the Muskrat during the greater part of the day; anon, he was encouraging the Bashis Basouks and settling their differences, or anxiously arranging some plan for feeding the townsmen; and, in our little confidential gossip on the state of affairs, he would impress on us the duty of maintaining a bright and hopeful bearing, since all the garrison looked up to us for encouragement."

Williams, Thompson, Lake, and Teesdale, with Kmetty, the Hungarian, prove equal to anything. "The Queen has had many a bad bargain during this war, but I doubt whether more admirable officers are to be found in the English army than the four I have mentioned." "We will ourselves add Dr. Sandwith and Kmetty to the tale, though the latter was a Turkish officer, to make a noble surprise."

The next feats are the hanging of a spy or two, the cutting of some barley in the teeth of the enemy, and the surrenders of their cavalry arm, from inability to maintain it. The best mounted horsemen cut their way out. The horses of the remainder are judiciously taken "to a distance from the encampment," and there have their throats cut. Desertions are now on the increase. 40 men have deserted in a body on the north of the city. Famine is drawing its second parallel: but the news arrives that Omar Pacha will land near Batoum, and a concealed depot of corn is discovered: a few days later, in the midst of privations, the garrison hear the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

"At twelve o'clock all our troops are paraded, and the good news is read to them; they citizens rally out with their guns, and keep up a constant fusillade.

"A grand salute is fired from the Castle; but no sooner is the first gun discharged than a regiment of Russian cavalry, with two batteries of artillery, approach the Hafiz Pacha fort on the plain, halt at about 2000 yards, and fire rapidly; at first this strange sort of attack was inexplicable, until the General said the enemy's intention was clear enough—he wished to disguise the salute from his own troops, and give it the appearance of a cannonade."

a singular phenomenon, occasioned, I presume, by intense moral emotion."

But the cholera was speedily doomed to revive, for the Russians will not retreat. By October the 6th, "there is no movement" in the Russian camp, and "the deaths from cholera last night amounted in twelve hours to 40, exclusive of other deaths." Our troops have "no more animal food," and they have to content themselves with little enough in other respects. We hear that Omar Pacha has taken Kuteia, but "we are in somewhat low spirits." "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and famine makes its approaches with few engineering difficulties. The cholera has cut off "about 100 of our troops, and is now disappearing, but the nearer enemy is a worse one. Two weeks only have elapsed since our great victory, but our troops suffer so much from their 'diet of bread and water' that they are no longer the stout and hardy men who fought for seven hours against overwhelming odds, and drove back a splendid Russian army." The hospitals are filling daily with men, "whose only disease is exhaustion;" and "exact calculations and clever suggestions" are required to eke out our stock of provisions. Swarms of vultures hover round the camp.

A stray load of onions sells for about 5s. a pound. Keen is the search for corn, frequent are the deserts, but still more frequent, as more honourable, are the admissions to the hospitals. By October 28 "horseflesh is a fashionable luxury." On November 2 we find the horses are grubbing up roots, and 20 of them are brought into hospital, poisoned by eating the roots of the *Hyoscyamus niger*. "The troops on Tahmasp look more vigorous than most of the others, since they have probably secured, from time to time, a dead horse, with which they have improved their soup."

"The emaciation is wonderful, yet in most

cases no diarrhoea or other symptom of disease is observable. Their voices are excessively feeble, a clammy cold pervades the surface of the body, and they die without a struggle. Several of these men are recovered by the administration of horse broth, with the application of warmth to the extremities. Surgeons are posted in every part of the camp, with broth of horse-flesh in the form of soup, or with the addition of warm water. The soldiers are made up in all the open spaces, and the roots eaten by the soldiers and the people; these, however, do not suffice, and famine looks in at the empty embrasures, and begins to peer over the desolate ramparts.

The nature and extent of the hardships to which they were exposed may be inferred from a few of the scientific phenomena mentioned by Dr. Kane. The mean temperature of the spot selected for the winter encampment appeared to be 20 degrees lower than the mean temperature of Melville Island, and we know the terrible intensity of the cold at that place. The lowest point registered on the thermometers was 70 degrees of Fahrenheit, and that was in February. Chloroform, frogs, essential oils became solid, and liquid, and on the 24th of February, writes Dr. Kane, "chloric ether was congealed, for the first time, by natural temperature." It is satisfactory to find that the great curse of Arctic navigation—as it was in former days—was the curse of the "Arctic navigation generally—the scurvy, which they were exposed to in various parts of the compass due north of our position, I could not but admit to my mind that a great sea was beyond." Dr. Kane's onward progress was, however, retarded by a belt of heavy stream ice, followed by a drifting pack. His object, of course, was to push through the pack, but at 78 degrees 45 minutes the drifting ice caught the brig, and drove her on the Greenland coast. By great efforts, on the 29th of August he regained his former position, and then started with boat and sledge to select a fitting spot for a winter encampment. The adventurers reached a cap 1100 feet in height, and from this spot gazed around them upon the awful solitudes of the Polar Sea. There was a dark glacier, which terminated the view on the Greenland coast. Huge icebergs were driving hither and thither in the channel, while far away to the northward, a frozen sea, like the sea which Parry travelled upon during his advance from Spitzbergen, was all that could be seen. At a spot called Rensselaer Harbour, amid a group of rocky islets, the brig was frozen in, and immediately parties were despatched in various directions. In this way the Greenland coast was followed northerly and easterly for 120 miles, when all thought of further discovery for that season was stopped by the disappearance of the sun. For 120 days the luminaries remained below the horizon, and the adventurers were left to the unutterable dreariness of an Arctic winter.

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FOR SALE. Virgin's Patent Yellow Metal, from 14 oz. to 22 oz.; also, copper mugs, SMITH, CROFT, & CO.

A. AMERICAN EAGLE PLATINUM.—Just received, an invoice of the above desirable marks of platinum, in four sheets with wheels and extra chains. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or to J. ELL JOSEPHS, on the late premises, Macquarie-place.

SHIPS' and Coasters' Stoves (patent) just landed. MITCHELL and CO.

NOTICE.—IT CONCERN'S ALM.—M. MARKS, 82 Pitt-street, merchant clothier and outfitter, begs to inform the public that, and the public, owing to having received large quantities of ready-made clothing, of the best material and the latest fashions, the arrival, he has determined on carrying on his retail business, in order to give to those who have not already availed themselves of the numerous advantages to be had in purchasing their clothing at his noted establishment, an opportunity of doing so.

To his wholesale customers he wishes to state that he can at the present time offer them extraordinary advantages, as he is desirous of extending the wholesale department, which is replete with every article for the season, coming as follows:

—Seal skin coats
Drah Devonshire driving double coat
Reversible elephant's coat
Raglan and Napoleon coat
Satin jacket
Men's and boy's pilot money jackets
Pilot trousers
Superfine black doeskin trousers
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto
Wattsoats of every material made.

The stock of the above articles is very extensive, doeskins in black and fancy of superior quality.

Please well observe the address, M. MARKS, 82 Pitt-street, next door to Mr. Maitland's.

N.B.—Country orders strictly attended to. No connection with any establishment in Sydney.

JUST OPENED.—The new Patent Silks, a M. PARRY and HALBERT's new silk, Shawl, and Mantle Warehouse, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

100 Black Silk Dresses, patterned silk, 18s. 6d. the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

EXTRA Rich Black Dresses, 22s. 6d. the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

BLACK French Sets, 30s. the full dress, worth 60s. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

CHIFFON Checked and Striped Gowns, 28s. 6d. the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

LAUGH Cloth Mantles, new shapes, 11s. 9s. 12s. 14s. 9s. 21s. each. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

BLACK Silk Velvet Mantles, from 50s. to 200s. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

CHIG and SADDLE HORSE, warranted, for SALE privately, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony. Apply to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and agent, 25, George-street.

MARRIOTT'S Patent Jockey Weighing Chair, for SALE. JOHN GLASSOP, 310, George-street.

INVISBLE FRAME SPECTACLES, of the most beautiful workmanship, at M. WYNNE, 38, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Carriage Horses, perfect in saddle and harness, to prevent the risk at auction any trial with the certainty of a hundred. by applying to T. JONES, 50, Kent-street, on the 1st of May.

191, G. E. STREET, SYDNEY.—SAMUEL DAVIS, 3 George Street, are capped and jewelled in 4 holes, 4-plate, sun seconds, double bottomed, neat, flat, and durable; engine-turned case.

THE RAILWAY WATCHES.—SAMUEL DAVIS' 5 Guinea London-made Silver Patent.

Levers are very superior strong watches, being full capped and jewelled, very stout double hunting cases, to stand rough work in the bush, for sea use, finished with all the latest improvements.

STOCKMAN'S W. TUOHES, with double banking pins, for hard riding.

SAMUEL DAVIS' £4 10s. Gold Watches go very correctly, are pretty presents, capped and jewelled in 4 holes; case, with gold chain in case, £6. 5s.

SAMUEL DAVIS' £4. Gold Double-faced Hunting.

Watches are capped and jewelled, with hands at back, going barrel to continue in action while winding; strongly recommended for town or country use.

SAMUEL DAVIS' £4s. Silver Flat Patent Levers are very neat and good watches, jewelled in every hole, complete, and ready to wind in a minute a week.

SAMUEL DAVIS' has always a stock gold and silver watches, by all the best makers in the world, at consistent prices.

A written contract entered into and given with each watch, guaranteeing correct performance for two years free of charge, and the same is not approved of within two years from day of purchase.

Customers are respectfully solicited to note particularly the name and address.

SAMUEL DAVIS, 191, George-street, Sydney.

A. AMERICAN STOVE STORE, 329, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.—J. B. BROWN has been appointed to the sale of the desirable article of a Patent Stove that is now taking into store, ex Jane A. Falkenberg, a large lot of best sizes and description, and which makes his stock replete for town or country use. Stoves carefully packed to all parts.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Walter Hood.—Scented candles, 6s.

Weston and Co.'s patent table salt (in jars)

Samuel Jones and Son's writing (5 pt. cans)

Donald's patent stoneware, several pieces, chimney tops, &c.

W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

COMMERCE HOUSE.—WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.—Wetherill and Hancock, having opened the above-mentioned premises, beg to introduce their house of business to the public, who will find on inspecting their entire premises, and who will be well satisfied with the quality of their wares, that they are of the best and most durable.

CHARITY, D. DRESSING and Juvenile Clothing. Orders promptly executed at 254, George-street.

NET BONNET SHAPES, in the newest style, at 254, George-street.

ELVER ROLLS.—Rolls for the Hair, plain and beaded, wholesale and retail. 254, George-street.

FEATHERS CLEANED, dyed, and curled, at 254, George-street.

LADIES Coloured Straw, and rich Chenille and Straw Fancy Bonnets, of the very newest designs, are now landed, at speedy, and are on SALE at old designs. The late Mr. GREGORY, GURIBIT, and CO., 15, Aldermanbury, London; 216, George-street, New-buildings, Sydney. Every description of straw, Tuscan, and Lebourn bonnets, and hats; also, flowers and feathers.

TO NEW LICENSED PUBLICANS, and others.—On SALE, by the undersigned, 3, 4, and 5 pds. Beer Mugs. D. H. GOLDFIELD, printed, painted, and spirit measured. K. HAMILTON, 73, King-street.

PARRAMATTA SOUTH.—To be SOLD, by private contract, the remaining Allotments of A. FARRINGTON, 10, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Hotel, also his Allotments, containing from one to six acres. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, where the large plan is on view; or to the undersigned, H. RUSSELL, 25th April.

SALES BY AUCTION.

M. R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed

to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, MAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 94, Pitt-street, Woolloomooloo, household furniture, consisting of

Chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, chests drawers, crockery, bedsteads, utensils, and sundries.

Terms cash.—No reserve.

On account of whom it may concern.

BURGESS and BOWES have received in-

structions to sell by auction on the spot in front of the Legislative Council Chambers, THURSDAY, MAY, at 11 o'clock.

The lovers of aquatic sports are particularly re-

quested to attend, as there are several matches of importance on the table.

TO NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—For SALE, a single cylinder paper Printing Machine, complete with roller and stock, &c. It is in good working order, but is no longer required by its present owner, the second of his having imported larger machinery. Apply to Mr. CHARLES J. FAIRFAX, at the HERALD Office.

TIMBER.—British and American deals, flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scatting, slating battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for building purposes. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

1000 PAIRS WINDOW BASHERS, at reduced prices. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

DOORS, prices greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

INDIA MUSLIN, White, Robes, Collars and Habits

Bridal scarfs, squares and dresses

Brooch silk robes

French cambric and French twill

New style of white, wide and narrow

Fine Saxony wool, long shawls

French lined cambric ditto

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 246, George-street.

12s. lines and fine cotton sheetings

Herricks', Miller and Co.'s longed silk

French cambric and French twill

Embroidered Swiss muslin curtains

Superior printed cloth table covers

8s. and 10s. double damask linens

Brown and grey damask cloth clouts

18s. to 24s. Witney blankets

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W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Patent Felt.—A large supply

just landed. BEAUMONT and WALTERS, Castlereagh-street.

O R S A L E

Cas gin, old tom

Spirits, in wood and case

Campers, porters, hock

Marzett's cider

Corks.

Currants, jams, and jellies

Bottled fruits, macaroni and vermicelli, pearl barley

Chocolate, curraway and canary seeds, raspberry vinegar

Pickles, capers, sald oil, castor oil, aniseed, linseed

Carb. salts, tartaric and citric acids, candied peel

Day and Martin's, and Everett's black

White lead, red lead, and boiled linseed oil

Chamomile skins, Witney soap, corrosive sublimate

Oil de Cologne, lavender water

Roses and mace, wool rugs, French grafts

China ornaments, walking sticks, woolpacks

Pianos, and other musical instruments, guitars and pianos

Steam engines, for engine, sawing machines, turning lathes

Vivian's patent sheathing metal and nails

Printing paper, type, and ink

SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

100 Dosen Whitbread's Bottled Porter, in 4 dozen Gasks.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, MAY, at 11 o'clock.

The residue of the carouses of the Fanny Fisher, October in all.

1000 PAIRS WINDOW BASHERS, at reduced prices. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

DOORS, prices greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

INDIA MUSLIN, White, Robes, Collars and Habits

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ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE ELECTION.—To the Editor of THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir, Having waited in vain for an answer to the hope that some of the electors at Raymond Terrace would have repudiated the slur cast upon them by the "Advertiser in the EMPIRE" of the 18th instant, headed "The Gloucester and Macquarie Election," and not feeling inclined to allow me to remain silent, I now venture to make known to the same through the columns of a journal not adduced to part and unfair statements of public matters.

The article in the article in question is an attempt to fit upon Mr. Barker, like a coat too large, and through the influence of the Australian Agricultural Company, and in commenting upon the facts of the case, the Editor observes.—"The fault of Mr. Barker's election is obviously and entirely owing to two simple causes—the desire to impose him instead of one, and that he was supported by the massive influence of the Agricultural Company's officials, so much so as to render him almost as much a member of the Company as he was before that of the Government."

While snatching under the feeling that the Editor, by the rejection of Williamson and Andrews, has been deceived of a joint in his tail, he remarks as follows:— "We believe it to be notorious that the electors, under the influence of the Company's officials, will rather significantly caution to certain agents, and to the public, that opposition would be tendered at the polling-places, which belief is derived from 'private information' of very reliable character."

These two latter assertions I maintain are a tissue of lies and stomach complaints. Mr. Charles Bingley, of Port Macquarie, was in a very sufficient position to inform him that one part of it was entirely true, and that he could hope to remain long in the land of the living. He went to the polling-place of consulting the most famous physicians, who will tell him the truth by some of the agents there. A friend, however, to whom Bingley mentioned the circumstances in confidence, recommended him to give Holloway's Pill a fair trial, which he did, the result was, that by persevering with them for two months he was entirely cured, and he has remained in health ever since. The doctor, who is well known to the Company's Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following addresses:—Dr. B. H. MURKIN, and KENNEDY, Dickson's Mills, Dickson-street, Sydney.

It appears that Mr. Barker got 42 votes, which were recorded by:

| | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 16 | farmers |
| 1 | pound-keeper |
| 1 | mail-driver |
| 2 | publican |
| 1 | shopkeeper |
| 1 | smoker, and |
| 20 | servants of the company |

Mr. Williamson had 4 votes, namely:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1 | shopkeeper |
| 1 | publican |
| 2 | farmers. |

And Joseph Andrews had 17 votes, namely:—

| | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 1 | shopkeeper |
| 1 | accommodation-house keeper |
| 2 | servants of the company, and |
| 13 | farmers. |

And as the names of the voters are annexed, the Editor of the Empire can see the documents.

With reference to RAYMOND TERRACE, it may be observed that the Company have no voice whatever in that locality, nor do they exercise the smallest influence in any way, the only connexion being in the shape of the servants belonging to it and from Sydney, putting up Mr. Holden's, the Junction Inn, who it appears has no vote for the county."

With reference to the actual nominees, under which Mr. Barker was elected, as alleged by the Empire, who argues no one supposed to be in the face of facts, I will quote the Empire's words, "prior looking at the returns," and throw aside the suppositions.

The result of the polling stands thus:—

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Barker, Williamson, Andrews, Rymond Terrace | 42 | 9 |
| Stroud | 4 | 17 |
| Kempsey | 7 | 3 |
| Dungog | 15 | 11 |
| Port Macquarie | 3 | 26 |
| Manning River | 0 | 33 |
| | 16 | 61 |
| | 163 | 130 |

It will be perceived at once that Stroud had a majority at three of the polling-places—Rymond Terrace, Stroud, and Kempsey—that was in with Williamson at Dungog, and that Andrews had the majority at the Manning and Port Macquarie, leaving Williamson nowhere as a majority. Now referring the votes of the Company's servants in TOTO, Mr. Barker has still the majority, and how it can be argued that the Company's influence got Mr. Barker in, on the part of the Company.

Mr. Barker's influence is, however, as alleged by the Empire, who argues no one supposed to be in the face of facts, I will quote the Empire's words, "prior looking at the returns," and throw aside the suppositions.

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| Kempsey | 7 | 3 |
| Dungog | 15 | 11 |
| Port Macquarie | 3 | 26 |
| Manning River | 0 | 33 |
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